

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No 4971

一七百三十四年 九月九日

年未辛酉

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

英中

九月九日 英 紙香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

Arrivals.

Nov. 8, TIGRE, French str., 2,300, Boilev, Marseilles 1st October, Port Said 7th, Aden 14th, Galle 23rd, Singapore 31st, and Saigon 4th November, General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Nov. 8, H.I.C.M. CHENG-ING, 160 J. Bassard, from a Cruise.

Nov. 8, ACANTHA, Brit. str., 652, Young Chinkin 5th November, Eicas—OCEAN PHANT & CO.

Departures.

Nov. 8, THALES, str., for Swatow, &c.

Nov. 8, PROVENCE, str., for Saigon, &c.

Nov. 8, SEDAN, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

Clearances.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 8th November.

Advance, for Bangkok.

Sedan, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

China, str., for Canton.

Passengers.

For TIGRE, str., from Marseilles, &c.

For Hongkong—Mrs. Sisson, Messrs. Voulléon, Leguier and family, Blanco, Musso, S. Rodriguez and family, Lopez Dalmia, Womans, Dunc, Torenson, Watts, Brent, Hubert, Lefèvre, Fornayate, Mrs. Livingston and 2 children, and 200 Chinese.

Reports.

The French steamer *Tigre* reports fine weather throughout until Sunday the 24th Oct., when after leaving Gaile experienced a heavy cyclone; had the weather and N.E. monsoon up the China Sea.

Vessels that have Arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)
Facts Name. Date of Arrival.
Fay Enclosed. Manila Sept. 16
Eastern Co. Yokohama Sept. 1
Maria Manila Sept. 11
Surprise Manila Sept. 11
Formosa Manila Sept. 15

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan, expected in Europe and America (Corrected to Date).
FROM HONGKONG.
Vessel's Name. Per. Date of Loading.
Kati New York June 28
China London Aug. 15
Robert Fletcher New York Aug. 15
Athol (s) London Oct. 7
Glance New York Oct. 11
Julia Ann New York Oct. 14

FROM WHAMPAO.
Sir Harry Parkes New York July 22
Deerhound London Aug. 9
Pekin New York Aug. 21
A. L. Bandold New York Sept. 22
Others London Sept. 23
Veronica London Sept. 27
Yeaga New York Oct. 11
Lord Macaulay New York Oct. 25

FROM CANTON.
Norman Court London July 15
FROM AMY.
Ardenbury New York July 20
Leander New York Aug. 2
Lancroft New York Aug. 7
Lady New York Sept. 6
Star of China New York Sept. 13
Chintoo New York Sept. 27
Empero New York Oct. 21
Lubra New York Oct. 24

FROM FOOCHEW.
Titania London July 1
Harlaw London July 7
Maitland London July 8
Fire Queen London July 11
Sir Lanceot London July 17
Duke of Albany London July 24
Lelias London Aug. 1
Wm. Kison London Aug. 1
Silver Eagle London Aug. 9
Her Majesty London Aug. 12
Lauderdale London Aug. 17
Scheiballio New York Aug. 18
Eme New York Aug. 22
Avon (s) London Aug. 24
Bella London Aug. 26
Maiden Queen London Sept. 3
Malbros London Sept. 14
Hongkong (s) London Sept. 14
Baptist New York Sept. 21
Kelsi New York Sept. 21
Holmsdale London Sept. 22
F. Nightingale London Sept. 24
Hoswell London Sept. 26
Yangtze New York Sept. 28
Thyatra London Sept. 30
Lorne (s) London Oct. 28
Demasted at Shanghai.

FROM SHANGAI.
Forward-ho London June 24
Thermopyle London June 25
Undine London June 28
Malaca Boston June 28
Whitell London July 15
Argonaut London July 18
Sir Wm. Wallace London July 23
Ariane London July 23
Woodlark London July 25
Weymouth London July 26
Daylight London Aug. 4
Annie Bow New York Aug. 7
Eliza Shaw London Aug. 9
Everest London Aug. 16
J. R. Worcester London Aug. 18
Young Bell London Aug. 18
Red Diamond London Aug. 22
Golden Star New York Sept. 4
Pompeii New York Sept. 4
Menelaus (s) London Sept. 7
Daylight London Sept. 7
Serica New York Sept. 12
Avon London Sept. 13
Derwent London Sept. 14
Amour London Sept. 21
Guanero London Sept. 25
N. B. Foster New York Sept. 30
City of Abordent New York Oct. 5
Hore London Oct. 5
Tenbridge New York Oct. 5
Bernard (s) London Oct. 7
Willie Beckers New York Oct. 8
Constantia London Oct. 19
Taitting London Oct. 20
Elizabeth Graham London Oct. 20
Conqueror London Oct. 20
Celestial Queen London Oct. 21
Demasted at Hongkong.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR, Esq., Deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Wm. B. KINNEAR, late of Foochow, deceased, are requested to send in their proofs thereof to the Undersigned. All persons indebted to or holding funds or property, the said Wm. B. KINNEAR, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the Undersigned.

HENRY LOWCOCK, Attorney for GEORGE THOMAS KINNEAR, Esq., Vice Consul.

1454 Hongkong, 25th August, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL BOWLING ALLEYS.

B Proprietor J. BAYNES.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

1901 Labuan, 18th October, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000 IDols.

Court of Directors.—Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT,
Deputy Chairman—T. FYFE, Esq.
R. B. HORN, Esq.
A. JOHN, Esq.
W. LEWIS, Esq.
H. McLEOD, Esq.

Managers—Hongkong—John Greig, Esq.,
Chief Manager—Shanghai—David McLellan, Esq.,
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—For 3 months' 4 per cent. per annum;
12 months' 5 per cent.

LOCAL BANKS DISCOUNTED—Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australasia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GRIGG, Chief Manager, Office of the Corporation, No. 1 Queen's Road East, 1626 Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

G. BURMAN, BANK OF LONDON (LONDON).

DIRECTORS—GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTT, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FEIERBERG von MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAT, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH von RATH, Cologne.
JOSEPH RODEWALD, London.
ROBERT SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
JOSEPH SUTTOR, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTER,
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BORN,
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING,
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £20,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £100 each; of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £6,000,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally attend to all negotiations pertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bathollow House, Bathollow Lane, London, B.O., April, 1871. —from 10/0 June 25.

NOTICE.

M. B. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorized to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & CO., of 52 Shanghai, May 17, 1871.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. J. DEPREZ in our firm ceased from this date.

E. ESTARICO & CO., of 1533 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

NOTICE.

M. R. WILLIAM H. MOORE and Mr. Otto Friedrich, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO., of 1528 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

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NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price \$10.
Apply at the Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

Advertiser of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.10, and can last passengers late the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1871.

To judge by an article which we extract further on from the *London & China Express*, the notion of introducing Chinese labour into England as a remedy for the strikes among the workmen, is likely to produce a perfect panic. All the grand doctrines of free trade and of the necessity of leaving supply and demand to settle prices, seem unconsciously to vanish when a question as to the commodity of labour has to be discussed. The same men who would scout the idea of its being of advantage that the price of anything else should be kept up, lose sight of their enlightened principles when they come to discuss one's special commodity upon whom cheapness or the contrary the price of every other commodity must greatly depend. It is at once assumed that by lowering wages the advent of Chinese labourers to England must have a very detrimental effect, and that it will indeed be an evil of such magnitude that it must end either in a return to protectionism in its most bigoted form, or else in a revolution. In fact we find that the enlightened British public look upon the advent of Chinese to England in precisely the same way as the Chinese look upon the advent of foreigners to their country, and would put restraints upon an industrious class of men for the purpose of keeping up the prices of labour just as the Chinese wish to exclude all foreigners from the country, for fear that competition will be detrimental to their labouring and manufacturing population. At least we must place ourselves in a very inconsistent position should we adopt this view—asking with impetuosity than depriving the country of the benefit of a class of labourers like the Chinese, who as they can live for a smaller sum can afford to work for lower wages. This should be the natural result of the advent of Chinese labour, should it ever take place, and it is certain that there will not be a demand for it unless it is to the advantage of the country that it should be employed. We might as well argue that it is to the advantage of a country deprived of cheap clothing, as of cheap labour, and in fact the one proposition would only be stating the other in another form. The real remedy to any injury which might result from the Chinese would be to open up China to European enterprise, when the natives would find ample employment in their own country, whose resources are but only half developed. This we might fairly demand if we accord the same right to the Chinese, but we shall be acting both logically and unwise if we refuse to the Chinese who choose to go to our shores, the very privilege which we are demanding of China.

The performance of the Europe Troops this evening was to be for the benefit of Mr. Smith, and a burlesque written by himself is to form part of the entertainment. We doubt not this popular actor will command a crowded house.

It will be noticed that Mr. T. R. Ormerod, in speaking of the desirability of opening up trade with the Upper Yangtze at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, desired that it should be impressed upon the Government that no guarantee should be given to the Chinese to be allowed to buy our shirts at lower prices, and by his own manufacturing population, who produce the same or nearly the same goods at higher prices, being thrown out of employment, but we can look only for dire disaster if Chinese labourers enable us to produce those articles still more cheaply by lowering the wages of our manufacturing hands.

The above is, beyond the possibility of denial, the position which we shall assume if we adopt the principles advocated by the *London & China Express* with regard to Chinese labourers, should they wish to obtain employment within our shores, and if we are compelled to do this, we must at once give up those principles of enlightened commercial policy, upon which we have so long prided ourselves, and, as the writer in the above named paper puts it, must return to a state of protection. It is not, however, somewhat strange that we can see so very clearly that in keeping up a system of protection, China is acting against her own interests, but that at the same time when we are asked to do what we are pressing upon her, she should have so little faith in the principles that we so loudly advocate, that we are inclined to return to protection ourselves? The truth is, the arguments as to the necessity of returning to protectionist principles should there be a likelihood of Chinese labour becoming available, goes further than it is carried in the article under notice. If it is true that a stop to the employment of Chinese labour can only be put by returning to protectionist principles, this is not rather a proof that such opposition would be a mistake than that those principles which have proved of such incalculable benefit in every direction, and to which England is indebted for her commercial greatness, are wrong?

Before we can throw over principles which have been established after the most careful argument and investigation of our most gifted men, and which have been proved by experience to be sound, we should have some very definite grounds to go upon, and should be able to shew the exact point at which these principles cease to be applicable. But there is no reason of this kind to guide us, the only thing advanced against Chinese hands being that the labour market is overstocked. But what is meant by "overstocked"? Simply that labour men either do not get as much pay as they wish for or as they require to live in anything like decency, but not that labour is too cheap for those who have to make use of its products, for we find that the manufacturers want the workmen and are willing to employ them if their services can be obtained at a cheap enough rate. If, then, the labouring man could be deprived of a portion of his wages by the advent of the Chinese, the country at large would be benefited by the employment of its capital, by its being capable of producing cheaply articles useful to itself and whose cheapness the labouring classes as well as others would have their advantage, and finally, what is perhaps of most importance to a trading country, by being in a better position to compete with others in the markets of the world, in the sale of those manufactures upon which her wealth so much depends.

But the price which she would have to pay for this is that the labouring population, now by no means well off, would be reduced to further poverty. Admitting that this would be the case for a time—and we are inclined to think only for a time, as the general spread of cheap commodities would ultimately more than counterbalance the difference in wages admitting this, we say, to be the case, is especially the object of their attention.

there not a simple and natural remedy for it? If the labour market is overstocked at any given place, the way to put matters right is to send away the labour, but to enable it to find natural outlets, so that if an over-supply result from immigration this may in its turn be set right by emigration. If labouring and manufacturing men at home can only be brought to see that they will gain far more by taking steps other than combination, or otherwise to enable them to emigrate to better spheres for their labours, then by senseless strikes, we should hear less of overstocked labour markets. There cannot continue to be too much labour any more than too much corn, if the same steps be taken to regulate the relation of supply to demand in both cases. What is meant by an overstocked market is that the quantity of labour is at a given time and in a given place more than is required, but it is more than could be usefully employed in the world, and to stand to the spot where it is wanted.

The remedy, therefore, for the evil of an over-supply of labour at home, is simply to take a hint from the Chinese, and endeavour to induce the working classes to look upon emigration as a natural incident to their career, and to overcome the prejudices which they too frequently entertain against that step. The development of our Colonies would supply labour for thousands if any step could be taken to organize them so that they could once make a start; and it is to this point that the Government should direct its whole attention, and where a remedy can be found far more efficacious than depriving the country of the benefit of a class of labourers like the Chinese, as they can live for a smaller sum can afford to work for lower wages. This should be the natural result of the advent of Chinese labour, should it ever take place, and it is certain that there will not be a demand for it unless it is to the advantage of the country that it should be employed. We might as well argue that it is to the advantage of a country deprived of cheap clothing, as of cheap labour, and in fact the one proposition would only be stating the other in another form. The real remedy to any injury which might result from the Chinese would be to open up China to European enterprise, when the natives would find ample employment in their own country, whose resources are but only half developed. This we might fairly demand if we accord the same right to the Chinese, but we shall be acting both logically and unwise if we refuse to the Chinese who choose to go to our shores, the very privilege which we are demanding of China.

The Chairman thought that the Editor of the *Daily Press* had called upon us to make

AN INDIGNANT TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."—Sir—I feel indignant—very indignant. I have not been consulted about the Pier and Girdron Ordinance, and my breast is swollen with rage. I have been in the habit of examining the water in the harbour for scientific purposes, and oddly enough I always selected the exact site of the proposed Pier to draw my water from. Now I will put no great inconvenience to determine from you, or the rest of your people, and I only think it unfair that I should be delved from a right which I have hitherto enjoyed.

Speaking of that, I wonder the German Club has not been called upon to make "openings" through its new club-house sufficiently large to admit of the passage of two or three Chinamen abreast, allowing space on each side for the motions of the body supposed to be passing through, without crowding the passage of land on which the Club is building next to an thoroughfare in all manner of Chinese. Where they went to, goodness knows, but it is a dying shame that they should be shut out of a right of way to which they were accustomed. Now I think of it, I believe the people in the houses on Pedder Hill say they scarcely ever saw Chinamen there, but their evidence conflicts with my personal observation, and notwithstanding the remonstrance you are about to make to the Pier, I will not yield to the residents on Pedder's Hill.

Yours,

SPRUG,
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1871.

A CAREFULLY SELECTED COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir.—An exceptionally Committee of the Pier did not the other day for various purposes principally to find out what there were about for the Pier. There was nothing to complain of, there were several of them, and I must say that if they could't find any business to do they were all pretty well dressed, while, as my friend Miss Iphigenia observes, such an advantage.

After exchanging the customary salutations (as "Ha d'yan da?" "Gid to see you back") a very fine day, gentleman, I said, "I do not think you are a good enough committee for the Pier, but the Committee produced, and there was nothing to complain of, there were several of them, and I must say that if they could't find any business to do they were all pretty well dressed, while, as my friend Miss Iphigenia observes, such an advantage.

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SUMMARIES OF NEWS FROM THE HOME PAPERS.

THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

Mr. Gladstone visited the Denbigh and Flintshire Agricultural Society's Show at Mold yesterday, but, to the disappointment of many, was not present at the dinner in the evening.

The troops engaged in the military manoeuvres had a rest yesterday. Major-General Grey's Division has been broken up, one brigade having been sent to each division, to equate the force that will be engaged in the action of this day.

A partition wall, dividing that portion of Woolwich Dockyard which is to be sold from that portion which is to be retained here, recently has been ordered to be erected, and it is estimated that four-fifths of the whole space, it would appear that the intention of Government is to let the greater part of the Dockyard have been abandoned.

At a meeting of the churchwardens of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, yesterday, it resolved to decline with thanks the two guineas sent annually for many years past by the Duke of Bedford, as his contribution to what is called the Duke's Venison Diner.

No fewer than twelve fires took place in the metropolitan district in the twenty-four hours ending on Saturday yesterday morning.

The sailor who has been captured by the insurgents at Mysore for participation in the recent Orange and Roman Catholic riots in that town.

The foot and mouth disease is spreading extensively in the north of England.

William Lowe, who was tried at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on the charge of the wilful murder of Elizabeth Tonson Bal Barnet, widow of Woolwich Gardens, was found guilty of manslaughter, only, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

The body of a female child, apparently about five days old, was found in a field near Windsor, yesterday.

Rochefort, Mount, and Moret were yesterday brought before the court-martial appointed to try them. The evidence, which was chiefly of documentary character, told most forcibly against Rochefort. The court was so crowded that it adjourned to the standing room.

The trial is expected to last three days.

The returns of the mortality in Paris during the last week show a decrease, the number being 827 as against 846 during the preceding week.

The King of Greece and the other members of the royal family have returned to Athens. It is a few days ago His Majesty is to go to Brindisi, and the Queen of Denmark.

Last night the engineers of Brussels paraded in the city in procession with flags and banners, in celebration of the termination of the strike, and the acceptance by the masters of the ten hours' system.

Several cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred at Pera and the neighbouring villages.

From Versailles we hear that Count Orloff has been appointed ambassador from Russia to the French Government.

Turin is still in a fever, and on Tuesday evening the opening of the Moste Censis Tumuli was celebrated by a grand State banquet, at which King Victor Emmanuel, Prince Caviglioni, and many other distinguished persons were present.

Whilst one part of Italy is thus preoccupied with the triumph of science over nature, another is rejoicing in its victory over a selected and supertitious tyranny. Yesterday was the first anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, and the position was observed in the inimitable style of enthusiasm.

On every hand there were flags and flowers. All the shops were closed.

The city guards, National Guards, and Royal troops promenaded the principal ways, accompanied by bands of music, and displaying the national colours. In short all Rome was in the foot in the streets; and happily the whole went off not only with safety, but in the most orderly manner.

The measure of army reorganisation proposed by the Swedish Government has been received with scant favour or courtesy by the Second Chamber of Parliament, the committee having rejected it by 14 to 9 votes.

Mr. Isaac Butt was yesterday returned for the city of Limerick, without opposition, and in his absence, in the place of Mr. Francis William Ryan, Mr. J. J. Moore. The late member was a supporter of the Government, and the new member is one of the leaders (some say the author) of the Home Rule movement in Ireland.

The revision of the lists of voters commenced yesterday in the metropolitan borough of Marylebone and the City. In the former the Barrister granted a case for the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in respect to a number of objections made by the Conservatives to householders voting joint occupiers. It was said that the objection affected a large number of voters. A question arose as to the non-nationalisation of a foreigner who has been put on the lists by the overseas. A case for the higher court was granted on this point also, in the City nothing of interest transpired.

DID NAPOLEON CRY AT SEDAN?

A curious little controversy has broken out as to whether the Emperor Napoleon shed tears at Sedan. M. Andre Adolphe, in the *Evening* paper left the town in plain clothes, smoking a cigarette. M. Paul de Cassagnac asserts that he went out weeping, and in uniform. The contradiction, says the *Saturday Review*, could hardly be in more absolute terms. It has been suggested that a man might, with a little care, smoke a cigarette and cry at the same time, but it is difficult to see how he could be dressed both as a soldier and a soldier. The other observers and spectators who have given exactly on one side or the other, but have modified and transposed the statements of the two leading champions in various ways. Some hold that the Emperor was in plain clothes, and cried; others that he was in uniform, and did not cry. There is a general agreement that he smoked, which, considering his well-known habits, has certainly probability to warrant it.

SHORT HOURS FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

(*Pail Mail Gazette*)

Recently a large meeting took place of railway employees connected with the Glasgow, South Wales, & Monmouth, and Gwentshire mineral sections of the Great Western Railway, at which it was resolved to apply to the directors to restrict the working hours to ten hours a day, the time in no instance to exceed time and quarter, except in cases of accident or necessity, the overtime for such work to be paid at the hour and quarter rate. It is announced that in the event of the directors disregarding the claims of the men, there will be a meeting of concord to form to make the Colliers and Miners, on whom to begin the short-hour movement, direct to Scotland. The passenger engine-drivers have already taken no action in the matter, but it is currently reported that many of the pointmen, who have the longest hours and are the worst paid class in the service, will join in the movement. Whatever may be thought of the short-hour generally, there can be no doubt that the hours worked in the United Kingdom are too long, and that if directors are not wise enough to shorten them, the trouble of so doing will be taken out of their hands.

AN ODD LETTER FROM GERMANY.

The Chief of Police of St. Louis has received a letter from Germany, showing a curious idea of American justice. The following is a translation, as it appears in the *St. Louis Democrat*:

To the Hon. Police President, St. Louis, America: I have been married twice, and both wives died. I was forced to marry again to get rid of my many small children, so I married a widow of the name of Mrs. B. I am responsible for any debts, whatever contracted by me. LO WING CHOW and L. YU of the TEE SENG HOE.

LO KEE SENG.

Gum 1339 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned am prepared to SUPPLY STEAMERS with good CARDIFF COAL at \$12 per ton, delivered alongside.

TAH KEN SENG & BRO'S.

at 1707 Saigon, August 1871.

THE CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most accurate sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY for 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE.

AT THE PEAK, *

also of the

VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the sole means for all *Fablio*, *Mercantile*, and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete \$3, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Copies may be obtained at the Daily Press Office, and of the following Agents:-

MESSRS. DEWON & CO., SWATOW.

MESSRS. WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., AMoy.

MESSRS. COOKE, FOOTHOW.

KELLY & CO., SHANGHAI.

MR. J. R. BLACK, JAPAN GAZETTE OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

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MR. G. STREET, CORNISH, LONDON.

MR. E. ALGAR, CLOESTER'S LANE, LONDON.

MESSRS. BATES, HENDY & CO., OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

MR. L. P. FISHER, MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Sweet-meal Dealer's Shop, Canton, Sept. 18.

PHILIP BITTER.

Plasterer in Heiligenstadt, Reg. Bez. Erfurt.

Aug. 29, 1871.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

A dispatch, dated Washington, Sept. 6, gives the following as the latest outrages of the Mexicans on American vessels:- "Soon after the 1st of September, an American vessel was seized by the Mexican authorities on the Rio Grande, on the allegation that her master had attempted to violate the revenue laws. The master was also subjected to much personal annoyance, notwithstanding his protest against such proceeding." While a view to redress, he made a full statement to our own authorities, and the difficulty has become a subject of international concern and adjustment. Other cases of outrage since that time have occurred, information having been received in this city from Galveston, dated to-day, mentioning that the American barque *Hercules* Home had been attacked by a force of Mexicans of the Bar of Santa Anna, on the night of the 27th of last month, and her master, Mr. B. B. Thurston, was obliged to run without completing his voyage to San Francisco, having been received in Galveston to-day mention that the American ship *Brooks*, owned by a firm in Norfolk, Virginia, and of which Mr. J. B. Thurston was master, was captured by an armed force of Mexicans, also on the 27th of August, off Santa Anna, and the captain was compelled to abandon her, after being 25 hours at sea.

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